

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8489 九十八年正月三十二日

三十二年正月三十日光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1885.

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

127886

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 7, MEFOO, American steamer, 1,284, W. H. Lunt, Shanghai 3rd March, General—ROUSSELL & CO.

March 7, KWONGSANG, British steamer, 1,000, Jackson, Shanghai 3rd March, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

March 7, VOLGA French str., 1,015, In Templo, Yokohama via Kolung 28th February, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

March 7, ARABIC British steamer, 4,366, Pearce, R.N.R., San Francisco 3rd February, and Yokohama 1st March, Mails and General—O. & O. S. S. Co.

March 7, WM. PHILLIPS, American 3-m. sch., 503, John H. Potter, Honolulu 31st Jan., General—ORDRE.

March 7, THALES, British steamer, 819, T. G. Pocock, Sharp Peak 3rd March, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 6th, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 8, PRAM, British steamer, 1,402, L. H. Butler, Liverpool 16th January, and Singapore 1st March, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 8, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, Wm. Potts, Shanghai 4th March, General—STEEMSON & CO.

March 8, GLAUCUS, British steamer, 1,381, T. S. JACKSON, Liverpool 20th January, and Singapore 1st March, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 8, NANZING, British steamer, 905, Baltimore, Shanghai 5th March, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

March 8, KWANG-TUNG, British steamer, 1,507, Andrews, Shanghai 5th March, General—RUSSELL & CO.

March 8, ROXBURGH, British steamer, 1,390, R. Sanderson, Singapore 1st March, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 8, ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, R. M. Talbot, Manila 5th March, General—RUSSELL & CO.

March 8, GLAMIS CASTLE, British str., 1,385, S. J. Valley, Newcastle, N.S.W. 13th Feb., Coals—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

March 8, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 227, D. Scott, Pakhoi 4th March, Hainan 6th, and Macao 8th, General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

March 8, BENVENUE, British steamer, 1,497, Thomson, Saigon 4th March, Rio—GIBSON, LIVINGSTON & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE

THE MARCH.

Moser, British str., for Yokohama.

John Knox, British str., for Singapore.

Doris, German str., for Saigon.

Princess Wilhelmina, Dutch sch., for Chefoo.

Elsa, German str., for Haiphong.

Emelinda, British str., for Amoy.

Amy, British str., for Shanghai.

Dora Tully, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Mosser, British str., for Singapore.

March 7, STENTOR, British str., for Singapore.

March 7, MAY, British schooner, for Singapore.

PEMBROKE, British steamer, for Whampoa.

March 7, KWONGSANG, British str., for Whampoa.

March 7, JESSIE OSBORNE, British ship, for Ayah.

March 7, DORA TULLY, British steamer, for Singapore.

March 7, GLENROY, British str., for Shanghai.

March 7, ESMERALDA, British str., for Amoy.

March 8, DORE, German str., for Saigon.

March 8, JOHN KNOX, British str., for Singapore.

March 8, PRINCESS WILHELMINA, Dutch sch., for Chefoo.

March 8, ELSA, German str., for Haiphong.

March 8, YORKSHIRE, British str., for Shanghai.

March 8, AMY, British str., for Shanghai.

March 8, NINGPO, British str., for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Mosser, str., from Shanghai—11 Chinese.

Per Kiong-yang, str., from Shanghai—40 Chinese.

Per Volga, str., from Yokohama—2.

Per Lingkong, Jan. 20th, from Macau—Mr. Martin, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Cope and infant, Messrs. Robert Saunders and Reisch, From Kolung—Messrs. Trollett, Coint, Dr. Grall, Berno, Ullmann and servant, for Hongkong.

Mrs. Pommier, for Saigon.

Per Araby, str., from San Francisco—Mr. Alice C. Lovell, Miss C. M. Coleman, Mr. Bushnell, and 117 Chinese.

Per W. Phillips, str., from Honolulu—Mr. Henry L. Ellsworth, and 153 Chinese.

Per Thales, str., from East Coast—Hon. W. March, Sir Wray E. N. Mr. and Mrs. Read, Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore, Masters Young, and Howard (2), and 100 Chinese.

Per Prian, str., from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Jameson from London, Mr. Haff, and 387 Chinese from Singapore.

Per Doris, str., from Liverpool, &c.—40 Chinese from Singapore.

Per Ningpo, str., from Shanghai—40 Chinese.

Per Nanjing, str., from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Messrs. York and Gillard, Miss Murray Walker, Master Loris, and 40 Chinese.

Per Rockhampton, str., from Singapore—40 Chinese.

Per Zefiro, str., from Manila—Messrs. Perez Goncalo and J. Somerville, and 180 Chinese.

Per Greyhound, str., from Pakhoi—60 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Prian reports left Liverpool on the 16th January, and Singapore on the 1st March, and had strong monsoons from Singapore.

The British steamer Kwongsang reports left Shanghai on the 3rd March, and had light southerly winds and foggy to Ockseas; thence to port fresh N.E. monsoon and cloudy weather. Nothing seen of the French or Chinese fleets.

The American steamer Mo-foo reports left Shanghai on the 3rd March. From Shanghai to Steep Island Pass moderate E.S.E. and overcast; thence to Turnabout light variable air and rainy, foggy weather; from thence to port light and fresh N.E. wind and cloudy weather. At 6th inst., at 12 p.m., saw Piccoda near Lam-mocks, bound N.E.

The British steamer Thales reports left Sharp Peak on the 3rd March, at 11:30 A.M., and experienced light breeze and fine weather to Turnabout; thence to port steady and foggy weather and light breeze from N.W. At Sharp Peak steamer Taku and German brig Monrovia left Amoy 4th, 4:30 p.m., light variable winds and fog to arrival at Swatow, 5th p.m. An Amy and a Yen-kiang, 6th p.m. At 7th p.m. H.M.S. Cleopatra, left Swatow 6th, 5:30 p.m., strong N.E. and E.N.E. breeze and cloudy weather. In Swatow Messrs. Keay-pai, Bellona, Hailong, and H.M.S. Elk.

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The British steamer Thales reports left Sharp Peak on the

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLY,

AND
GENERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 9TH, 1885.

The action of the French in blocking that portion of the coast of Kwangtung between the port of Pakhoi and Tonquin was at first not easily explicable except by the supposition that it was preliminary an attempt to send an expedition to Canton and the West River.

A Paris telegram to the *New York Herald*, dated the 24th January, contains an announcement which, if correct, would throw some light upon this new movement. According to this telegram, General Barres de L'Isle is reported to have stated that considering there are 80,000 Chinese troops strongly entrenched in front of him, it is indispensable to make a diversion and attack them in the rear. He asks therefore that all the reinforcements that have left France and those about to follow, altogether about 12,000 men, with artillery and cavalry, be ordered, not to Haiphong, but to Pakhoi, where they will be disembarked. From Pakhoi these troops will march to the frontier of the province of Kwangtung and take the Chinese army in the rear while General Negrete will operate against the Chinese front, and, without bringing on a serious engagement, endeavour to hold the enemy in position. The telegram goes on to state that a Council of war, composed of all the general officers then in France, including General Miller, was held, at which this proposed modification of the plan of campaign would be studied.

What the result of the deliberations of this council was not transpired, but the blockade of the stretch of coast between Pakhoi and Tonquin—supposing the council to have been held—looks very much as though General Barres de L'Isle's proposal has been accepted. It is true that Langson has been taken since the proposal was made, a feat that the gallant General appears to consider exceedingly difficult and likely to involve a great sacrifice of men, which indeed has to some extent proved to be the case, but the Chinese are still in great force on the borders and evidently intend to attempt its capture. The march overland from Pakhoi would be difficult, but it would probably be unopposed, and the French are now impelled with the importance of striking a decisive blow, as they know time fights for the Chinese. We believe there is only a small garrison at Pakhoi, and no troops at Lien Chau-fu, consequently the French would meet with little resistance, and could probably impress natives into their service as baggage carriers, &c. Before recommending such a move, General Barres de L'Isle must have been well satisfied as to its practicability. If this project is being adopted it is a further proof that General

Leval, the new French Minister for War, has determined upon the prosecution of the most vigorous measures. Whether he is also introducing the means to render these rather risky steps successful we have not sufficient information on which to found an opinion.

Reinforcements are now constantly passing through Singapore en route for Tonquin, and if it is intended they shall land at Pakhoi we presume they are equipped and provisioned for the march. Of course they they would do a great deal in the way of foraging while on the march, but it would not be safe to rely solely upon that method of securing provisions. They would have no difficulty in holding Pakhoi, as it would take some time for the Chinese to send troops down from Canton. On the other hand, it is probable that, if it had been intended by the French to make this overland march they would have occupied Pakhoi. Possibly the blockade is merely intended to prevent the Chinese importing provisions for their troops in Kwangtung. In view of the doubts existing on the subject, we shall await further intelligence concerning French designs in regard to Pakhoi with much interest.

The new Stamp Ordinance will come into force on the 1st April.

The Austrian gunboat *Nestor* left Singapore for Bangkok on the 25th ult.

The delivery of the American mail was begun at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The P. and O. steamer *Venice*, with the northward English mail, left Singapore at 8 a.m. on Saturday for this port.

It is noticed in the *Gazette* that Mr. Arathoon Seth, Clerk of Councils, resumed the duties of his office on the 1st instant.

A report on the height of Victoria Peak, by Dr. Dobroek, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*. The altitude is 1,818 feet.

It is noticed in the *Gazette* that persons in the Foreign Establishment Act will be prosecuted according to law.

At 10 a.m. on the 2nd ult. a woman was burnt to death through her clothes catching fire from a match she had thrown down after lighting a cigarette.

It is rumoured (says the *Straits Times*) that the Chinese authorities have issued a declaration that horses, ponies, and mules will be considered contraband of war.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with American mail, &c., left San Francisco on the 21st February for Yokohama and this port.

The *Daily News* says that after Admiral Courbet's encounter with the Chinese in Shapoo Roads, some of his vessels went to Kelung for coal and provisions.

The Stamp Collector's return for February shows the revenue from stamps for that month to have been \$11,688, being a decrease of \$2,042.40 on that of the same month last year.

The right to construct a tramway to the Peak in accordance with the terms of the Tramways Ordinance, has been purchased from the promoters by the Hon. F. Ryrie and Mr. Alexander Findlay Smith with the sum of \$2,000. An Order in Council authorising the purchase is published in Saturday's *Gazette*.

The stamp, Collector's return for February shows the revenue from stamps for that month to have been \$11,688, being a decrease of \$2,042.40 on that of the same month last year.

The draft of a Bill for the incorporation of the Catholic Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong is published in Saturday's *Gazette*. The main object of the Bill is for the vesting of certain properties belonging to the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith. It also confers on the person holding the office the legal title of Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, a title now commonly used but carrying with it no legal status.

A robbery took place at the residence of Mr. James H. Cox No. 2, West Villas, Castle-road, about 1 p.m. yesterday. The thief or thieves got into the upper verandah on the western side from (no doubt) the garden of the *Winton* Terrace. He was in a state bordering upon collapse, and appeared to be drunk from alcohol poisoning. After the application of oxygen, he was said to be sent for if the deceased appeared worse. About an hour afterwards he was sent for, but on his arrival at the hospital he found the man was dead.

Surgeon J. H. Richard Dyer, of the Army Medical Staff, stated that he saw the deceased shortly after his admission to the hospital at Wellington Barracks. He was in a state bordering upon collapse, and appeared to be drunk from alcohol poisoning. After the application of oxygen, he was said to be sent for if the deceased appeared worse. About an hour afterwards he was sent for, but on his arrival at the hospital he found the man was dead.

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The *Alta California* says:—Something that is informed by a gentleman who has just returned from the scene of the late naval engagement between the French fleet and the *Chen-ching* and *Tu-yuen* is that the *Yuen*'s bow is out of water, and that if the Chinese go on the correct way to work it will be an easy matter to raise the sunken vessel.

We (*Courier*) understand that one French man-of-war in the river near the Tsin-tien-lightship, on the look-out for the French iron-bound steamers, and others there have gone to Dinkrater Point, where they will command the North Channel, through which most of the Tsin-tien-bound steamers proceed to sea.

There will be no lack of musical entertainment in the Colony this month. The Choral Society promises a concert on Saturday next, when they intend giving Cowan's cantata "The Rose Maiden," and the Musical Club now announces a concert for the 28th instant. The proceeds of the club's concert are to go to the City Hall fund.

I enclose the following statement, made by the *Shanghai Mercury*:—With reference to the protest which, according to Ruter's telegram, has been made by the British Government against rice being declared contraband of war, we hear that telegraphic information has been received here stating that the French Government maintain their former resolution.

The French reinforcements for Tonquin are now rapidly arriving. The *Straits Times* records the arrival at Singapore, from Marseilles, on the 28th ult., of the chartered French transport *Castelnaud* with 177 Spaniards and 346 horses for Haiphong, for which port she had left earlier on the 25th ult. The chartered boat *Front* from France arrived at Singapore on the 27th ult. and having loaded left the next morning for Saigon. The steamer *Burgundy*, with 225 troops from France, and further reinforcements from Algeria, was also daily expected at Singapore, *en route* to Tonquin.

The following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ending 28th February, 1885, as supplied by the respective banks, are published in the *Gazette*:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.	SPECIE IN RESERVE.
Chartered Mercantile Bank	\$ 366,135	130,000
Bank of China, London, and China	1,392,641	1,392,641
Australia and China	1,392,641	70,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	3,702,837	1,900,000
	\$ 3,463,125	\$ 2,630,000

A correspondent writing from board on the British frigate *La Galissonniere* to the *Amoy Gazette* says:—The *Galissonniere* is now in the Yangtze River, having passed the *Li-kiang* and *Min* Rivers.

—You have, I don't mind, learnt of our success in Tonquin, also that of Admiral Courbet, who has sunk two war vessels of the Chinese. Admiral Courbet has just returned and probably will have to rejoin our fleet as early as possible. The Chinese shells have been fired at us, but the fate of the unfortunate victims is unknown. There is no reason to suppose that they were all killed.

—This increase of 2,215 cases is mainly accounted for by 1,761 additional arrests for breach of the Pass Ordinance, 373 additional cases of Assault, Disorderly Conduct, and 263 additional arrests for drunkenness.

—I have much pleasure in reporting that, judging from the records, the conduct of the Force, especially of the European element, appears to have been most satisfactory during the past year.

The French wooden cruiser *Kerguelen* has been ordered to join Admiral Courbet's squadron from her station on the coast of South America. She carries six 12-inch guns and two revolving guns.

As would be seen from the French account of the destruction of the *Tu-yuen* and *Chen-ching*, a translation of which we published on Saturday, the torpedo duty was performed by the *Front*, which launched from the *Pao Woo* photographer's ship in Qmen-tien-rod Central, was rammed on Saturday afternoon. The *Front* was wrecked at Wellington Barracks, before the Captain, Mr. H. M. Gaskell, and the jury, composed of Messrs. J. M. C. L. Reuter, W. H. Gaskell, and C. J. da S. Lourenco.

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Neither of them could be found after the gates were closed after the explosion, and when the visitors came to be searched. It is supposed the woman and her escort escaped during the confusion which ensued after the explosion and before the police closed the Tower. The impression of the police is that the anti-Irish feeling is caused by the outrage, and it seems certain to have an unfavourable effect on Irishmen employed or seeking employment in England. Vigilance Committees and anti-Irish leagues of employers are talked of.

It is estimated, according to the press, and of the experts engaged in the House of Commons, that the damage done in the Tower, Gladstone, Sir William, Vernon Harcourt, Charles Bradlaugh, and 200 other members would have been killed.

The search for the visitors at the Tower after the explosion occupied four hours. The number of those injured by the explosion is as follows: At the Tower, six injured seriously, four slightly. At the Parliament building, four seriously, ten slightly. The news of the explosion was received by Comptroller General Cox, a civil engineer named Edwin Gran, visiting the Parliament buildings. Cox and Cole are still unconscious. Their recovery is hopeless.

Over 100 visitors were in the House of Commons when the explosion occurred in Westminster Hall. Most of them ran out of the building to ascertain the cause of the report, and three lives were lost.

The Tower was filled with visitors at the moment the explosion occurred. Many persons were seriously injured. One man had his legs smashed and another had an arm completely severed from his head. The two were taken to the hospital, where their wounds have been carefully dressed.

At 7.30 p.m. excited crowds were still about the Tower, and calls for vengeance echoed on every side. The crowd of people about the Parliament buildings is as great as ever, and tumultuous with excitement.

About sixty visitors were in the Tower at the time of the explosion. The explosive agent was placed in what is known as the banqueting hall in the White Tower. This hall is now used as an armoury, and in it were stored large quantities of arms and ammunition, which were destined to be brought into the Tower to be used in the case of those that the deadly compact was placed. The dynamics played its maddest fraud with the rifles. Many of them were twisted into the most eccentric shapes imaginable, and their distorted forms scattered about the apartment in a whirl of confusion. All the glass and other fragile articles in the hall were smashed out of doors, and to their former solars. A large hole was caused through the floor at a spot where the dynamics was placed. During the hole was blown through the roof. The woodwork was set on fire by the explosion, but before any serious damage had been done by the flames they were extinguished.

All persons arrested during the afternoon on suspicion of being implicated in to-day's crime have been released this evening, there being no evidence against them. The police are keeping them in custody. The police are not yet satisfied, however, that the dynamics was placed. They are incapable of solving a theory, and appear to be daunted at their own inefficiency to prevent such outrages or discover their perpetrators when they have been committed.

Popular indignation ran so high and the clamor of the crowd for some one upon whom to wreak vengeance for the awful crime of the afternoon was so insatiate, that the persons arrested on suspicion narrowly escaped "lynching" when set at liberty.

A FENIAN DENOUNCES THE LONDON OUTRAGE. MANCHESTER, 1ST January.

Leary, Fenian, lectured to 40 persons in Liverpool, on the street, at home, everywhere, the one topic of conversation throughout London and the Kingdom this evening has been this last instance of dynamite's devilish activity.

He has been giving the names of Cunningham, who has been identified as Dillon and Gilbert, was found among the visitors to the Tower, scratching after the explosion at the Tower. He had recently come from America and was unable to give a satisfactory explanation of his object in visiting the Tower. He was taken into custody and conveyed to the police cells at the White Chapel, where he will be detained until able to give a clearer account of himself.

Temporary repairs have been ordered, to allow the House of Commons to meet on February 19th. Stricter regulations in regard to the admission of visitors have been ordered to obtain in future. The police, who were on duty at the entrance to the Parliament building Saturday state that they examined the pockets of all the visitors that day without discovering anything of a suspicious character, and that nobody carrying a parcel like the one described as containing the explosive was seen to enter the building.

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The Fenians are continuing their operations against the Royal Engineers. He charged the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms' dining-room, which is situated in St. Stephen's Porch. The door of the room was burst open by the force of the explosion and the centre panel of a door was shattered. A man servant was blown across the room and the children were greatly terrified.

The utmost precautions are being taken to prevent any repetition of the disaster. The Government offices, the General Post Office, the General Telegraph Office, and other stations, Suezian travellers are narrowly watched. Search parties to-day inspected all the public buildings from top to bottom. The Press Association has informed the Government that it has received a letter inclosing the plan of operations, confided by the dynamiters, and furnishing details of the active members of the dynamite faction. Several societies, which have hitherto seemed to be according to the above-mentioned letter, included in the scheme of destruction. Steamers arriving at British ports are subjected to a minute search in order to prevent the importation of dynamite into the Kingdom. Hamburg steamers are specially watched.

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IRISH CONSPIRATORS IN PARIS. PARIS, 2nd February.

John Moore, of Cork, Captain, Subaltern to one of the regiments in the British Army, has arrived in Paris. He is considered to be a particularly dangerous conspirator. He has long been identified with the Irish revolutionary movement. He was one of the leaders who attempted the insurrection in '67. The Government paid a price upon his head, and troops secured the country for him, but he avoided arrest and lay low for several months. When he escaped from Ireland he made a home in France. She is also in Paris. She was concerned in the Tower explosion. The English police had circulated her description as well as that of her male companion. A species of banquet has been held here to celebrate outrages of January 24th last in London.

THE EXAMINATION OF CUNNINGHAM—A SENATE. TOWER 2nd February.

The examination of James G. Cunningham, charged with complicity in causing the recent explosion in the Tower of London, began in the Bow-street Police Court this morning. Mr. Pollard, in opening the case for the Crown, said the Government intended to prove that the prisoner was an active agent in the conspiracy which culminated in the outrage of the Tower, and that he had been sent to the prison's movements from the time of his arrival in Liverpool from America up to the date of his arrest at the Tower a few minutes after the explosion occurred, particularly travelling under the assumed name of Gilbert and Dalton. Mr. Pollard dealt particularly on the disappearance of a peculiar box from the prisoner's lodgings at Seabrook-street immediately after his arrival. The box contained £1000, which he is said to have received from Sir George Grey, Home Secretary. By the time the organization was consolidated the crowd that pressed around the building numbered many thousands. The adjoining houses and every window in the neighbourhood were crowded with people curious to catch a glimpse of Cunningham. During the progress of the van which conveyed the prisoner back to Clerkenwell-prison, several shots along the route were fired at the van, and the horses were wounded.

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John Moore, of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 7th March.

OPUM.

Quotations are—
Malwa (New) \$340 per picul, ales of 31
to 3 catties.
Malwa (Old) \$350 per picul, ales of 34
to 4 catties.

Patna (New) \$600 per cwt.

Patna (Old) \$593 to \$605 per chest.

Baroda (New) \$585

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EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/5

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/6

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/6

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/6

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/6

Paris 3/6

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/5

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/5

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 2/21

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 2/20

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, 3 days' sight 7/21

Private, 30 days' sight 7/31

SHANGHAI.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—121
per cent. premium ex. div.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$460 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$63 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 130 per share.

China Insurance Company, Limited—\$175 per share, ex. div.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$283 per share, ex. div.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$342 per share, ex. div.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$65 per share, ex. div.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—49 per cent. prem. ex. div.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$27 per share premium, ex. div.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—90 per cent. discount.

China and Manan Steamship Company, Limited—10 per cent. discount.

Dowries Steamship Company, Limited—Par., nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$30 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$120 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—Par.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—nominal, Buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$142 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$18 per share.

Porak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$25 per share.

Saligon Tin Mining Company—\$13 per share.

Porak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$68 per share. Buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of \$181—1 per cent. dis.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

From 1st March, 1885.

HIGH WATER.

LOW WATER.

WATER.